

## Chapter X

# EDUCATION AND SPORTS

All the later half of nineteenth century ancient type of education system existed in Karnataka in the form of agraharas, Shivapuris, Brahmapuris, Ghatikasthanas and mutts etc. They were almost of residential type, with close teacher-pupil relationship. At agraharas and brahmapuris scholars lived in colonies. They used to teach higher traditional texts like Upanishads and ancient philosophies. Separate arrangement was there to teach reading writing and mathematics, Ghatikasthanas were like present universities where higher education was provided by highly learned acharyas.

However, as British rule took hold of India, 'School system' in education replaced the traditional system. That was a gradual shift. English language teaching commenced and people were also attracted towards that as it was practically more beneficial than learning oriental subjects. But even though ghatikasthanas and brahmapurises vanished, coolimathas continued to exist, where a single educated person used to stay in a temple or in a rich man's house and teach a cluster of children whom he could get in the vicinity. Parents of those children used to provide him with necessary food, shelter and some money for his expenses. Salary was an unknown term even then. Such Coolimathas existed even in 1920s. Later on, they diminished fast with the opening of many primary schools and those people got Government jobs as teachers.

Those were the days when Educational psychology was unknown to many. Learning by heart was the main method of learning. Corporal punishment was given to mischievous students and slow learners. Learning of vocational skills like smithy, tailoring, hair-dressing, catering was largely by heredity. Shanubhogs (Kulkarnis- as they were called in northern part of Karnataka) and Patels (Patil) were the village officers who used to collect land revenue and looking after law and order situation in villages. These posts were also hereditary till 1960. They used to get a small part of revenue as remuneration.

### Modern Education-beginning

Modern Education could be traced to the establishment of modern type schools in different parts of present Karnataka in the first half of 19th century. The main schools then established are the following: 1) In 1826- Two Marathi vernacular schools were established as one in each of Dharwad and Hubli towns which then belonged to the then Bombay state. These were started by Bombay Native School and School Book Society, 2) In 1833 – Mysuru rulers started one 'Free English School' for public, at Mysuru, 3) In 1838- Schools were started in Mangaluru, Udupi and Ballari, 4) In – 1853 – Dar-ul-Uloom school was started at Kalaburagi (Which then belonged to Hyderabad state) by Nizam, Sir Salarjung, and 5) In 1834 – Government started two Anglo-Vernacular schools at Madikeri and Virajpet and a Kannada School at Ponnampet.

Christian missionaries zealously worked in spreading education in the State during 19th Century. But later, in the first half of 20th century, native enthusiasts took leading role in establishing educational institutions in State. That was then thought as a field to serve the nation. But the syllabus and curriculum in different parts of the State prior to integration of Karnataka varied with one another as they belonged earlier to erstwhile princely states. To remove this haphazardness one committee viz., '**Education Integration Advisory Committee**' was appointed in 1956. It designed a uniform pattern of education for the whole State.

Education facilities went on increasing since then. As a result, literacy rate also increased. The increase is shown in the following Table

**Literacy rate in Karnataka**

Year	Percentage of male literates	percentage of Female Literates	TOTAL
1999-2000	67.25	44.34	56.04 per cent
2001 census	76.10	56.90	66.60 per cent
2011 census	82.85	68.13	75.60 per cent

### Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education or kindergarten system of education is a preparatory stage for schooling. Its importance was recognized by state as far back as 1900. It was provided mostly by private people. But in 1957, a committee was constituted to give recommendations to Government in these matters of pre-primary education. It recommended the systematic running of this stage in education. Accordingly, many shishuviharas (Play homes) were started and run by social welfare department of the Government.

Present system of pre-primary education has mainly two stages, 1) Lower Kindergarten (L.K.G.) from three years ten months of age, to four years ten months, and 2) Upper Kindergarten (U.K.G.) that runs in the next one year of age. By then, child would be of five years and ten months, and that should be admitted to Primary First standard. But in these days, children are sent to 'play homes' at the age of two years ten months. This is for one year, till they become eligible for admission to L.K.G. class. This pre-L.K.G. level is called by different names like - 'Pre-nursery', 'Nursery' 'preparatory' etc. This has born out of necessity felt by such small families where both the parents go for work.

In Nursery (pre-nursery) classes no particular uniform syllabus is followed. Children are allowed to play and sleep as they like. Play materials are kept. Parents will keep the child's lunch box with some eatables for the child in teacher's custody and the teacher will feed the child whenever it wants. Some songs may be taught to the child at this level. These classes will run usually from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. L.K.G. and U.K.G. classes have a uniform syllabus. Identification of colours, shapes, development of speech vocabulary, games, personal hygiene, writing of alphabets and numbers are taught at LKG level. In the next level (where the class runs from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.) reading and writing of simple sentences, simple addition and subtraction etc. are taught. Songs, dance and games occupy major part of the time at both these classes.

Pre-primary schools in State follow different methods of teaching. While majority of them follow Froebel's simple 'play way method', others follow Montessori system which requires greater investment and training. Number of Pre-primary

schools was 3,118 in 1979-80. By 2011 September it was 4,597. However the number cannot be authentically ascertained, as they do not come under the supervision of department for public instruction. Many more unregistered pre primary schools may be functioning in every town. Apart from these, 'Integrated Child Development Scheme' (ICDS) which is a central government sponsored programme is also running in this stage. Under this scheme, Anganawadis are working in many villages. Here, poor children below six years of age are provided with informal education, nutritious food and health check-ups.

### Primary Education

Till recently, primary education, following the recommendations of Kothari Commission (1964-66) was being provided in two stages, 1) Lower Primary Education - from class 1-4 (four years), and 2) Higher Primary Education - from class 5-7 (three years). But since a couple of years, in order to fall in line with the uniform system of schooling as suggested by union government and one that is followed by majority states, classes First to Fifth are considered as Lower Primary Levels. Even though the departmental circulars are issued in this regard, the process is yet to complete as Eighth standard from high schools (Secondary schools) need to be removed and attached to HPS. That means putting more number of B.Ed., trained teachers in HP Schools. The process is going on and will definitely be completed in academic year 2013-14.

Presently, there are 59,555 primary schools (both LPS and HPS) in the State by mid 2011, as revealed by websites related to school education in state. ([www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in](http://www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in)) This number includes schools run by different type of managements like- Government, private (aided), private unaided, social welfare department and local bodies, Central Government managed schools etc.

Before going to the number of schools at present, a brief note on the evolution of uniform pattern of primary education is presented here in the form of main points, 1) Till 1958 there was no uniform syllabus for primary education, 2) From 1959-60, introduction of a common syllabus took place in a phased manner. By 1962-63, primary education in the State had a common curriculum

and syllabus. According to this, Kannada became a compulsory subject from standard Third to Sixth (Four years), for non-kannadigas three language formula was adopted, 3) The syllabus was revised and implemented from 1974-75. In this revised syllabus, Health Education was introduced as a part of science, moral education became a compulsory subject. Even physical science syllabus was upgraded, and 4) Now, since 2011-12 Eighth standard is getting added to higher primary schools, even though the process is not yet complete. Table below shows the number of primary schools in the state during different years.

#### Primary schools and total enrolment in different years.

Sl. No.	Year	Number of schools	Number of students enrolled
1	1955-1956	22,803	19,17,258
2	1981-1982	35,349	51,73,621
3	1993-1994	41,684	77,56,598
4	1999-2000	49,612	Not available
5	2003-2004	51,263	83,87,452
6	March 2006	54,529	78,03,008
7	2006-2007	56,348	78,26,444
8	2008-2009	57,517	78,08,300
9	2009-2010	58,159	76,36,754
10	2010-2011	59,484	76,70,492
11	2011-2012	59,555	74,90,000

Note: 1) Source for Sl. No. 1 to 7 is 'A Hand book of Karnataka – 2010', 2) Source for Sl. No. 8 to 10 is the statistical tables published by DISE in its website, 3) Source: [www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in/2011-12\\_Analytical\\_report.pdf](http://www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in/2011-12_Analytical_report.pdf), 4) Above figures include government and management schools, and 5) Fall in the enrolment from 2008-09 is mostly in government primary schools. The reason is attributed to two causes- i) Parents leaning towards English medium ii) Dropout in spite of government's many steps to keep them at school.

Number of teachers working in primary schools in also on the increase since the unification of Karnataka. Table here shows the total number of teachers working in all primary schools in the state.

#### No. of teachers working in Primary Schools

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Schools (Government+ Private)	Total No. of teachers	Remarks
1	1981-1982	35,549	1,17,686	Trained teachers 1,05,751 Untrained: 11,935
2	1993-1994	41,684	1,45,068	Trained: 1,39,331 Untrained: 5,737
3	1999-2000	49,612	2,09,839	Trained in Government schools=1,73,120 Trained in Aided schools = 18,250 Trained in Unaided schools=18,467
4	2003-2004	51,263	2,54,824	Trained in Government schools= 1,96,558 Trained in Aided schools= 17,777 Trained in Unaided schools=40,489

5	2008-2009	57,517	2,67,094	Trained in Government schools=71.15% Trained in Aided schools=5.27% Trained in Unaided schools= 68.27%
6	2009-2010	58,159	2,79,086	Government School teachers=68.27% Aided school teachers= 5.88% Unaided school teachers= 25.84%
7	2010-2011	59,484	2,97,948	Government school teachers= 65.20% Aided school teachers= 5.81% Unaided school teachers= 28.40%

(Source: Statistics provided by DISE in its website)

These schools and teachers are functioning under different managements. According to the website of Department of public instruction, there are 17 types of managements in the state, providing school education. The main types are 1) Schools run by Department of Education, 2) Schools run by Department of Social Welfare, 3) Local self-government institutions, 4) Private schools aided by state government, 5) Private schools not financially aided by Government, and 6) Others (Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Central Schools, Sanik Schools, NRI Schools, Madararas, Arabic schools – etc)

Following table indicates schools run by different managements till September-2011. It indicates number of Government schools, Social welfare department schools, schools run by private managements with financial aid by State Government, purely private run schools without any aid by either State or Central Government etc.

#### Managementwise number of primary schools

Sl. No.	Details	Edun. Dept.,	Soc. Welf.& +local body	Aided	Unaided schools	Central + Others	TOTAL
1	Lower Schools Primary	22,599	168	228	2,951	5	25,951
2	Higher Schools Primary	22,601	560	2,339	8,009	95	33,604
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>45,200</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59,555</b>

(Source: DISE 2011-12 Quoted in the website: [www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in/2011-12](http://www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in/2011-12))

When managementwise percentage of primary schools is calculated, Education department runs 75.9 per cent of primary schools in the state. Social welfare department and local bodies manage only 720 schools which is only 1.22 per cent of the total. 4.31 per cent of primary schools are aided by state government and 18.40 per cent of primary schools are unaided private schools. Other schools including schools managed by Central Government form only 0.17 per cent (Here, 'Primary Schools' mean both lower and higher primary schools). That means, more than 80 per cent of elementary schools are either run by state government or financially supported by State Government.

Medium wise Strength: Karnataka is passing through a very sensitive stage. Students are decreasing at Kannada medium schools and as a result, such schools are forced to be closed much against the will of both government and Kannada loving people. Following table shows the decrease in mediumwise difference in percentage between lower primary and higher primary levels.

#### Percentage of medium wise distribution of students

Sl. No.	Category	Kan	Eng	Urdu	Tamil	Telugu	Marathi	Hindi
1	Lower Primary Schools (1-5)	77.20	14.69	6.27	0.17	0.09	1.46	0.13
2	Higher Primary School (6-7)	72.48	20.05	5.42	0.23	0.07	1.63	0.13

Source: Dept. Website mentioned above.

Above table clearly shows that students shift from Kannada medium to English medium when they move from lower primary to higher primary level. But the situation is still alarming. Number of students joining English medium at first standard itself is on the increase. Learned in the State are pressing the government to make Kannada schools and Kannada medium more attractive by introducing laws to reserve job only for those who study in Kannada medium etc. There is already an order that provides for five per cent reservation in jobs for those who have studied in Kannada Medium up to tenth standard.

Karnataka State Government has taken many steps to encourage primary education. Some of them are – Free text books and uniforms, midday meal scheme, free school bags to SC and ST students, waiver of fees for girl students up to +2 stage, free transportation to near by schools etc. following is the statistics regarding these facilities for the year 2009-10

School Level	Text Books	Uniform	Stationary	Transport
Lower Primary Level	35,60,081	31,68,939	12,06,590	19,342
Upper Primary Level	15,60,292	13,55,774	4,91,189	16,724

Source: [www.dise.in/Downloads/publications 2010-11](http://www.dise.in/Downloads/publications%2010-11).

**Right to Education:** Following the motif behind Government of India's 'Right to Education Act' enacted in 2012, Karnataka Government has zealously taken suitable steps to implement it in its true spirit. It has issued orders to all private institutions to reserve 25 per cent of seats for children coming from poor families, collecting prescribed fee only. As a result, it is reported in print media that around 25,000 students have secured seats in 'prestigious and rich institution'. This would not have been possible without RTE Act. For admission under this category, income limit of parents is limited to one lakh rupees per annum.

### Secondary Education

Prior to re-organization of states in 1956, 'Secondary Education' meant Schooling from 5th to 10th Standard. Then class 5 to 8th were together

called 'Lower Secondary Level' (middle school) and 9 to 11th standards together recognized as high school belonging to 'Secondary Level'. After that 'Intermediate Course' (comparable to present P.U.C. level) had to be completed. After that 'two years' 'Bachelor degree course' would be opening its doors to aspirants (who were naturally few in number for obvious reasons like cost, distance etc.)

But things changed after reorganization of states. In 1961, the previous 'Lower Secondary Level' was reduced to three years. Classes Eighth to Tenth were called 'High school level' and it had a public examination at the end. That examination, even now, is called S.S.L.C., which means secondary school leaving certificate. Then, 'Intermediate course' was reduced to one year's 'Pre-university course' and Bachelor's degree period was enhanced from two years to three years. Again there was a change in 1972. One-year P.U.C. was extended to two years.

Now, 'Secondary Education' generally means schooling from class Eighth to Tenth. But as already mentioned above the process of adding Eighth standard to higher primary level has already started in the state. Only Ninth and Tenth standards will remain at Secondary Level, and P.U.C. is scheduled to be renamed as "Higher Secondary Level". But, as yet the process is not yet over and debate is going on, presently we use the term 'Secondary Education' for high schools giving instruction for Eighth to Tenth students or Ninth and Tenth students, as the case may be. The PUC or Plus 2 stage will be dealt separately.

In the princely State of Mysuru (which is popularly called old Mysuru state), first government high school was started in 1858, in Bengaluru. High schools were then monitored by Universities. Hence it was affiliated to the University of Madras. Later, mission schools were being run at Tumakuru, Shivamogga and Hassan. These schools and the Maharaja's School in Mysuru were taken over by Government. By 1882, there were four High Schools in Belagavi area (Bombay presidency), two high schools in Mangaluru and Ballari district put together (Madras Presidency). One high school in Kalaburagi was established by 1875 (upgraded A V school) and a central school at Madikeri (kodagu-The Independent state then) was upgraded to high school in 1879.

This was the condition of secondary schools till 1882. There was no uniform pattern. There were a total of 537 secondary schools in Karnataka by the time of re-organization. These schools had a total strength of 1,25,645 students. A new curriculum was introduced in 1960, and by 1963, the entire State had a uniformity in pattern, syllabus and examination. The State level public examination was uniformly conducted at the end of Tenth standard, and that was S.S.L.C. examination. A separate Board called 'Secondary Education Examination board' was constituted as a statutory body to conduct this examination, evaluate, announce results and issue marks cards of this examination. Since then, this board is performing its job magnificently well.

In 1964-65, a scheme was introduced to upgrade High Schools (Secondary Schools) into Higher Secondary Schools. This was introduced in 50 schools in the state. One year P.U.C. Class was started in these schools. This class was called 'Eleventh Standard'. But this scheme was closed in 1972, when PUC was made a two-year course.

Meanwhile, another experiment went on in which some schools were chosen and named – 'Multipurpose High schools' or 'Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools'. This was done as per the recommendation of Mudaliar Commission that was constituted at National Level, to suggest measures to improve education at high school level. These multipurpose high schools developed facilities to provide training in tailoring, horticulture, smithy, agriculture etc. (whatever was possible for them). Government permitted the appointment of teachers in those subjects. But, with the implementation of Kothari Commission report, this scheme was abolished and all those schools were converted into general schools as before. Teachers appointed for those subjects, had to be continued by extracting one work or the other till their retirement.

Number of high schools and the strength is them is increasing over decades. Table below shows details of high schools in different years:.

### Development of Secondary Education in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Year	Total Number of High Schools	Total No. of Students	No. of Teachers
1	1970-1971	2,002	4,83,000	Not Available
2	1981-1982	2,416	7.22 lakhs	22,407
3	1993-1994	5,732	Not Available	46,527
4	1999-2000	8,248	18,48,335	78,888
5	2003-2004	9,750	20,61,229	NA
6	2005-2006	9,498	21,56,936	92,287
7	2006-2007	10,537	24,11,646	NA
8	2010-2011	13,862	26,07,000	1,40,270

Note: NA- Not available.

Source: 1) A handbook of Karnataka -2010, 2) Statistics by DISE 2011-12, published in website [www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in/2011-12](http://www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in/2011-12), 3) Website des.kar.nic.in (Topic: Karnataka at a glance)

As in the case of primary schools, here also schools fell under three main management categories- Government, aided and unaided. Table below shows category wise clarification of high schools present during different years.

### Management wise distribution of high schools

Year	Fully Govt. owned	Govt. aided	Unaided high schools	Local body central	Total
1993-94	1,488	2,111	2,106	27	5,732
1999-2000	2,547	2,649	3,005	NA	8,248
2003-2004	2,893	2,627	NA	NA	9,750
2011-2012	4,437	3,335	5,521	569	13,862

Note: 1) NA=Statistics not available, 2) Figures under 2011-12 position as on 31st March 2011, and 3) Source: Karnataka Kannada book 2010 & DISE 2011-12.

Number of teaching posts sanctioned at Secondary Schools in the whole state during 2011-12 was 1,40,270 in total. Out of these, 1,26,731 posts were filled and rest vacant. Among working teachers 36,905 were working at government schools, 3,322 in schools under social welfare and local bodies. 28,352 In aided schools and 56,570 in unaided schools. Rest 1,582 were working in schools owned by central government and other bodies.

Percentage of students studying in secondary schools run by different managements in the state during 2011-12 was as follows: 32.01 per cent in state owned schools, 39.83 per cent in unaided schools, 24.06 per cent in aided schools, 3.53 per cent in schools run by social welfare department and local bodies and 0.57 per cent in Central Government plus secondary schools owned by

others. This reveals that students studying in unaided schools are more in number than it is in either government or aided schools. The reason is obvious-majority of these schools are English medium schools started 25 years ago or less. They are not eligible for grant.

**Rural-Urban ratio:** Rural-Urban distribution of high schools is satisfactory in the state. According to DISE statistics of 2011-12, out of total 13,862 secondary schools in the state, 8089 (74.74 per cent) are situated in rural areas, while the rest 5773 (25.26 per cent) are working in urban areas. This distribution of 75 per cent - 25 per cent is fair.

**Northern and Southern Parts:** It is interesting to note the school education facilities in Northern and Southern parts of Karnataka. Table here shows the difference

### Education facilities in two parts of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Facility	Northern Karnataka	Southern Karnataka	Total
1	Number of L.P. Schools	10,050	16,252	26,302
2	Boys in L.P. Schools	2,77,176	2,54,804	5,31,980
3	Girls students in L.P. Schools	2,58,042	2,51,461	5,09,506
4	Number of H.P. Schools	14,536	18,590	33,126
5	Boys students in H.P. Schools	16,39,607	16,67,679	33,07,286
6	Girls students in H.P. Schools	15,10,532	15,65,819	30,76,351
7	Number of High schools	5,341	8,106	13,447
8	Boy Students in High Schools	5,88,411	7,62,137	13,50,548
9	Girl students in High schools	5,17,165	73,65,033	12,53,698
10	No. of primary school teachers	1,33,628	1,64,004	12,97,632
11	Student-Teacher ratio in Primary schools	28:1	23:1	25:1
12	No. of High School teachers	46,224	77,911	12,4,135
13	Student-Tr. ratio in High schools	24:1	19:1	21:1

Source: DISE, 2010-11

NOTE: 'Southern Karnataka' here, includes coastal Karnataka also (Total-17 districts). Northern Karnataka here includes districts which earlier belonged to Mumbai province and Nizam state (Total-13 Districts.)

There are historical reasons for the differences seen in these two parts. These are 1) while in Southern Karnataka - education started as early as in 1833 due to the foresighted vision of Mysuru rulers and Christian missionaries, Northern Karnataka was shared among many rulers and progress started there only after re-organization of state i.e. 1956. That means, while the southern part had a long period of 180 years for its educational development, Northern Part had only 55 years, and 2) Due to its poverty stricken condition there was lesser awareness among people in North Karnataka to

educate their children. As a result, it took some more years to spread education and make parents send their wards to schools. State administration has given due care to improve education facilities in Northern part of the state also, to bring it to the education level in southern part of the State.

### SSLC Examination

A total of 5,46,778 students appeared for state level SSLC (Tenth standard) examination held in April 2003. Out of these 3,06,040 students passed the exam, providing a 55.97 per cent result. In 2009 total number of students appeared for the same exam was 8,49,710 (Regular- 7,34,840; rest repeaters and external). Out of these, totally 5,96,708 students passed (67.19 per cent) in 2010 march, totally 8,20,778 candidates appeared (regular = 7,37,496) out of which totally 5,21,658 students passed percentage of pass being 63.56. Among these, girls passed better than boys. 67.98 per cent of appeared girls passed in 2010 March exam. While only 59.69 per cent of boys could pass. (Source: [www.kar.nic.in/kseeb](http://www.kar.nic.in/kseeb)). In 2013 April, 8.49 lakh students are taking the S.S.L.C. examination.

### Sanskrit Education

For the year 1999-2000, there were totally 387 Samskrut patashalas in the state. Out of these, 264 were aided by government and the rest 123 were unaided. The number has decreased since then as there was no better job opportunity. By 2003-04, there were 370 Samskrut schools out of which 261 were aided. It means, three aided and 14 unaided schools were closed between 2000 and 2003 A.D. Teachers in aided schools are provided with pension gratuity and such other benefits. There were 569 teachers working in aided Samskrut schools in 2003-04

### Hindi Education

Hindi, which is the official link language of Indian union is being taught in Karnataka schools. There is provision to learn Hindi either as first/ second/ third language at schools. As Karnataka has accepted three language formula, Hindi has to be learnt compulsorily at least for three years – Sixth, Seventh and Eighth standards in schools

following central syllabus, and by students who opt Hindi as the Third language. But schools following state syllabus, insist students to study Hindi for 5 years – i.e. from Sixth standard to Tenth standard. However, a pass in this subject at Tenth standard is not compulsory.

Apart from teaching Hindi at schools, there are many organizations working since many decades, for promoting the learning of Hindi. They conduct examinations in Hindi and these exams are recognized by state and central governments. Some such organizations are 1) Mysuru Hindi Prachara parisht, Bengaluru, 2) Mahila Hindi Prachara parishat, and 3) Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara parishat, Dharwad.

### Recruitment of teachers

State Government is recruiting teachers frequently. In the year 2012-13 it was decided to recruit 3,000 plus teachers for high schools and 1760 lecturers for pre-university courses. It is being done through separate competitive examinations.

**e-governance:** A separate section is established for e-governance at the directorate level. Offices of all D.D.P.Is and B.E.Os are connected by internet. However, government schools are not provided with that facility in administration, even though computer training is provided at some schools.

### Pre-university education

Substituting old 'Intermediate course,' one year 'Pre-university course' existed till 1970. But after the recommendation of 'Indian Education commission' (1964-66) it was converted into two year course from 1971-72. This course was run in three ways – 1) PUC attached to high schools but functioned as a separate wing. 2) Independent pre-university colleges, 3) Course attached to degree colleges.

But soon, this course was detached from high schools and established itself in the form of separate P.U. Colleges. After 1990, degree colleges were asked to shed down their P.U.C. wing and establish it as an independent part. Now, P.U. Education, in most cases- is provided through independent 'Junior colleges' or 'Pre-university colleges'. However, some P.U. Colleges still exist as 'Composite P.U. Colleges', but it is in the name

only. Every such P.U. College has separate administrative and teaching staff. Records are maintained separately. In such composite P.U. Colleges head master of the high school is designated 'vice principal', but his financial and administrative powers are independent.

**Number of P.U. Colleges:** Number of P.U. Colleges is raising year by year as the government is keen to provide education to all at nearer points and at less expenditure. In 1994-95 there were totally 1893 P.U. colleges in the state. It included institutions of all categories providing pre-university education. The number rose to 2,042 by 1999-2000. By 2005-06 it was 2,554, with a student strength of 7, 99,698. The next year (2006-07) had 3,027 colleges educating a total of 9,01,111 students.

In the year 2010-11, 3,786 P.U. Colleges existed in the state with a total of 22,146 lecturers working in them. Table below shows the distribution P.U. Colleges in North and South parts of Karnataka with respect to their number, staff, and management and student strength.

### P.U. Education in Karnataka

	No of Colleges	No of Lecturers	Students			Total	
			Govt.	Pri. aided	Pri. Un-aided	Boys	Girls
Northern Karnataka	1521	7839	93,201	158199	1,07,899	1,93,500	1,65,799
Southern Karnataka	2265	14307	2,16,385	103099	1,91,350	2,87,419	3,17,912
Total						4,80,914	4,83,711
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>9,64,625</b>	

Source: P.U. Directorate, Karnataka.

Above statistics reveal that student-teacher ratio at P.U. level is 43.55:1. This is an appreciable ratio. But it should have been evenly distributed throughout the state. It is not the condition at present. State Govt. is trying to achieve it.

**Results:** Results of P.U.C. Students, who are enrolled as regular candidates at colleges and taken exam, are satisfactory. In April 2012 exam, they have passed at 69.59per cent level. Out of 4,27,471 regular students, 2,97,467 have passed keeping the percentage at the above level. But students appearing in private are not faring well. Out of 1,67,726 candidates, only 25.01per cent of result. Because of that, recent state level P.U.C. result stands at 57.03per cent.

In gender wise performance, girls are faring better than boys usually. In April 2012 exam, out of 2,07,320 boys appeared as regular candidates, 1,33,888 have cleared the exam, getting 54.88per cent result. But out of 2,20,151 girls who took the exams as regulars , 1,63,579 passed, securing an impressive 74.30 result. Similar performance is shown by external candidates also. While only 23.13per cent of males could pass the exams, females cleared the same exam at 28.86per cent level.

Rural-urban performance in P.U. exams is also better. While 71.27per cent of rural candidates achieved success in April-2012 exam, urban students could produce only 69.07per cent result. Following table shows this difference in performance.

### P.U. Results – April-2012

Student type	Urban			Rural		
	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	percentage
Regular	3,26,469	2,25,483	69.07	1,01,002	71,984	71.27
External	1,29,387	31,505	24.35	38,339	10,449	27.25

(Source: [www.pue.kar.nic.in](http://www.pue.kar.nic.in))

Percentage of P.U.C. result in the past five years is as follows. It shows steady increase in the percentage at a satisfactory rate. Reasons for this are many-fee concession, scholarships, increased hostel facilities, etc.

#### Percentage of Pass in P.U.C.

Sl. No.	Year	Appeared	Passed	Percentage of Pass
1	2008	5,72,197	2,36,364	41.31
2	2009	6,01,456	2,62,832	43.07
3	2010	6,50,200	3,10,950	49.27
4	2011	6,21,238	3,03,948	48.93
5	2012	5,95,197	3,39,431	57.03

Source: [www.pue.kar.nic.in](http://www.pue.kar.nic.in).

P.U.C. Board has set for itself the aim to raise the percentage of pass to 70 per cent in next three years.

#### Job oriented courses

Formerly, at pre-university level, orientation to particular profession like – Mechanical, electrical, was there. Training both in theory and practice was given to students who opt for this course. This was provided with a view to enable students to take up a profession soon after this +2 level. But after some years of experience, department learnt that students who completed this JOC courses were neither absorbed for jobs nor could they do the job on their own. Hence now these JOC linked P.U. Courses are abandoned. It is worthy to recall that in the year 2003-04 a total 26,867 candidates had appeared for one year exam of job oriented courses at PUC level and 20,009 had passed. In the same year, out of 18,773 students who had appeared for second year PUC(JOC) examinations, 14,756 passed. This shows how large participation of students was there to these +2 level vocational courses. Still experts advised to close these courses as large part of these students remained unemployed and their skill level was lower.

**Reforms in examination :** Karnataka government is continuously striving to improve the efficiency of students completing +2 level education. Government also strove hard to make the examination and valuation more transparent. Hence it took a major decision in 1997. In that year

PU board decided to issue photo copies of valued answer scripts in four science subjects (Physics, chemistry, Maths and Biology) of second year P.U. exam. Later, it was extended to other subjects also in a phased manner. It is a hard job for the officials as the demand was in terms of thousands. But they are doing it to maintain transparency.

**Revision of Text Books:** P.U. Syllabus was once revised in 2004-05 and new text books were introduced. But shortly the government felt the need to further revise and enrich the syllabus to match the CBSE syllabus as the union government of India is planning to introduce 'National Level Common entrance Test' for medical and engineering courses. As a result, in 2011-12 further revised text books are introduced for I year pre-university course and in 2012-13 new text books will be introduced for second year P.U. classes also.

But teaching community has a different opinion about these newly introduced texts. "It is too difficult at once when compared to high school syllabus. They should have revised syllabus from eighth standard and come to this level. Then students would be getting used to it. Now at least three batches suffer disadvantage" – they say.

#### Teacher Training Course – D.Ed.,

Teacher Training Course is aimed to train PUC passed youths to teach primary classes. A training school at Mysuru was established as early as in 1860. A Normal school that was started at Dharwad in 1867 was later converted into a post-metric training college (T.C.H.). Teacher training courses were started at Maharani's college for women-Mysuru, in 1888. A course for training men teachers to teach middle school (higher primary) classes, was started at Mysuru in 1913. Another similar one for women was started at Maharani's training college for women was started.

By 1931-32, there were eleven training colleges in Karnataka state. Nine of them were government colleges. One was aided by government and another one was unaided. All these were meant to train primary school teachers only. No training institution was there for secondary school teachers. Of these eleven, eight were for men and the rest three were for women. In 1950 these training courses were renamed – 'Teacher's certificate, Higher' (TCH) and 'Teacher's certificate-lower' (TCL).

By 1956, there were totally only 14 teacher training institutions, seven to impart TCH training and seven for giving TCL training. Private organizations were not taking much interest in starting such training colleges. By 1956, 2,431 men trainees and 983 women trainees were studying in these institutions. By 1999-2000, there were 136 TCH institutions (comparable to present D.Ed., Colleges), in the state. Total strength in these colleges was 9,982.

But the scene changed drastically by the end of 2004. As central government made a change in its policy on professional education, all private managements who meet the prescribed norms were getting permissions to open different professional colleges. States had no option than to see whether they meet and maintain norms or not. As a result, many private educational institutions came forward to open D.Ed., Colleges (renamed previous TCH colleges)

While the number of D.Ed., (TCH earlier) colleges was 131 in all, in the whole state in 2003-04. It suddenly rose to 547 in 2004-05 due to the above change in policy. It went as increasing in later years. Table below shows the increased number of D.Ed., colleges in the State.

### Details of D.Ed., colleges in state, with strength

Year	Govt. Colleges			Aided Colleges			Unaided Colleges				Total
	Number	Seats	Admitted	No.	Govt. Seats	Admitted	No.	Seats (Govt)	Admitted	No.	
2003-04	37	2170	2161	39	1496	1458	55	1431	1388	131	5007
2004-05	37	3270	3228	40	1692	1599	470	12206	9795	547	14622
2005-06	37	3270	3269	40	1768	1723	647	16608	12983	724	17975
2006-07	37	3270	3208	40	1693	1576	657	16950	12449	734	17233
2007-08	37	3270	3209	40	1713	1526	879	22900	15220	956	19955
2008-09	37	3270	3116	40	1716	1508	931	24211	14660	1008	19284

It can be seen that the number of unaided private colleges went on increasing from 2004-05 but they could not get full permitted enrolment private managements are allowed to admit equal number of students of their own choice with fixed minimum eligibility conditions. When government quota itself cannot be filled, there will be no takers for management seats. This has happened due to over enthusiasm of private people to open D.Ed., colleges.

The result became clearly evident in 2012 when the department could not get required member of applications for admission to government and aided colleges. As a result, many D.Ed., colleges had to run with strength not even reaching double digits. Even though officially it is not announced, it is estimated that almost 50% of unaided D.Ed., colleges are closed with the ending of academic year by the end of 2012.

### Pre-Primary teacher training institutes

Pre-primary teacher-training institutes offer one-year training to ladies who have passed at least pre-university exam. By 1992-93, there were totally 93 such institutions in the state. Out of these, 49 were government, only one was aided and the rest 43 were private unaided institutions. This is much higher when compared to total number of 31 pre-primary T.T.I's existed in 1980-81. The number of such institutions further increased in later years. By 2011 and there were 61,187 Anganawadi centers and 3,331 mini anganawadi centers in the state. These are run by the government and along with nursery education, they also provide food & medical care to little children.

### Collegiate Education

Apart from universities, there is a separate department to look after college education in Karnataka. This is called 'Department of collegiate Education' (established in 1960) and has a commissioner as its head. Under him is the Director. The department has its state office in Bengaluru and regional offices in different parts of the state.

The first ever institution for higher education in entire Karnataka was started at Mangaluru in 1869, by the then Madras Government. That was a 'Second Grade College'. In 1870, the Government High school Bengaluru was upgraded into a college. It was named 'Central College' in 1875. Maharaja's High School in Mysuru and Government High School at Shivamogga started preparing students for F.A. examination (Intermediate exam) of Madras University in 1879. Jesuits started St. Aloysius College at Mangaluru in 1879 and St. Joseph's college in Bengaluru in 1882. The Maharaja's second grade college in Mysuru was founded in 1864. It was upgraded into a first grade college 1902 and affiliated to Madras University. The First University established in Karnataka was 'Mysuru University' in 1916. This University established first engineering college in 1917 and first medical college in 1924, both in Bengaluru.

There was only one women's college in Karnataka in those days. It was Maharani's college in Mysuru, established in 1901. It was a second grade college in the beginning and then upgraded into first Grade College in 1920. Karnataka College at Dharwad was established in 1920 by the efforts

of many local leaders who put pressure on the then Bombay government. Lingaraja College at Belagaum was started by K.L.E. society in 1933. That was a big step in spreading higher education in northern part of Karnataka. That incident developed spirit in many enthusiasts in that part that later resulted in the establishment of many other degree colleges in one decade. Basaveshwara College at Bagalakot was established in 1914. Vijaya College was started in 1943 at Vijayapura by B.L.D.E. association.

National Education society started the famous 'National college' in Bengaluru in 1945. Another private organization also started 'Basappa College' in Bengaluru in the same year. By 1956 (unification of Karnataka) the erstwhile Mysuru State had 14 first grade colleges, 14 Intermediate colleges and 14 professional colleges. When the 'Directorate of collegiate Education' was started in 1960, there were only 42 colleges in entire Karnataka. Out of these, 17 were Government Colleges and 25 were private. They had a total strength of 27,338 students.

Number of colleges went on increasing year by year, both Government and Private. During 1994-95 there were totally 679 colleges in the state. Among them 136 were Government colleges, 267 were private aided colleges, and 276 were unaided private colleges. By 1999-2000 the total number of degree colleges was 935. Out of these, 151 were government colleges and rest were private. Among private colleges, 200 were aided and 484 were unaided. By 2003-04, total number of colleges rose to 998, including 165 government, and rest private colleges. Out of these private colleges 300

were aided and the rest 532 were unaided. In 2005-06 number of colleges in state rose to exactly 1000. The additional two were government degree colleges. Totally there were 67 law colleges in the state then. Only one of them was government Law College, Kolar. Government extended the benefit of grant-in-aid to some more unaided degree colleges in 2006-07. As a result, total number of Government and aided colleges went up to 482. Following table shows the number of degree colleges in the state in different years.



**TABLE – Number of degree colleges in the State**

Year	Colleges			Total	Remarks
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided		
1960	25	17	-	42	Total strength 27, 338
1994-95	136	267	276	679	Total Strength
1999-2000	151	300	484	935	1992-93=4,81,920 1993-94=4,36,128
2003-04	165 (+1 Law college)	300	532	998	The only Govt. law college established at Kolar
2005-06	167 (+1 law college)	300	465+ 67 law colleges	1000	

Regional offices of collegiate education were established at Bengaluru, Dharwad and Mysuru in 1980, Mangaluru and Kalaburagi in 1985 and Shivamogga in 1996. Thus, there are six regional offices now, each managed by a joint director. There are controlled by Director of Collegiate education, Bengaluru. However, this department supervises the administration of only government and aided colleges. Unaided colleges are inspected by 'Local Inquiry Committee' of the concerned University.

### Colleges of Education (B.Ed.,)

Till 1914 there was no provision in the state for training of graduate teachers. They had to go to Teachers college at Saidapet in Chennai to get training. That training was then called 'Licentiate in Teaching' (L.T.) However, in 1914 a training course for graduates was started at Normal school in Mysuru. Mysuru University introduced B.T. degree (Bachelor of teaching) in 1925. In 1947, a teachers college with a practicing school was started in 1947 by Government of Mysuru. Mysuru University started faculty of education in 1952. Post graduate course in Education (M.Ed.,) was also started in 1956.

By the time of re-organisation of states in 1956, there were totally only seven B.Ed., colleges in the state. They had a total strength of 616, out of which 121 were women. By 1968, number of colleges went up to 17 including 'Regional college of Education' in Mysuru. The number further shot up to 48 in 1982, with total strength of 4,687 students. Following table shows the increase in number of B.Ed., colleges in the state in past eight decades. Majority of these were private colleges and mostly unaided.

**TABLE -Increase in number of B.Ed. colleges.**

Year	No. of Colleges	Remarks
1914	1	Started at Normal school, Mysuru.
1925	?	B.T. degree started by Mysuru University.
1947	?	A Government Teacher's college started in Mysuru.
1956	7	M.Ed., Course started by Mysuru University
1968	48	Total Strength 4687
1992-93	64	8 Govt., 16 aided. 40 unaided. Total Strength 6524.
1997	66	
2003-04	81	Total Strength 13,428
2004-05	251	Total Strength 16,765
2005-06	356	
2006-07	361	Total strength 15,595
2007-08	395	Total Strength 15,403
2008-09	410	Total Strength 14, 236
2010-11	409	Total Strength 26,358

The abnormal and unnecessary rise in the number of B.Ed., Colleges is due to open permission policy adopted by the Govt. of India that permitted all those who come forward to open professional colleges fulfilling prescribed norms. Private people rushed to open colleges without practical thinking. As a result, there were more colleges than the number of students seeking admission. We can understand this by looking in to the decreasing number of students. Every B.Ed. College is permitted to have 100 students. But only

about half of that capacity in filled. In 2010-11 many B.Ed. Colleges worked with just 20 students. As a result, in 2011-12 many B.Ed., Colleges closed unofficially without even informing the department.

State Government perhaps knew this would happen. So, in order to save the old colleges from getting closed in the wave of new colleges after through inspection, it brought a fresh 22 B.Ed. colleges which existed prior to 1986, under grant in aid system. Presently about 40 B.Ed., colleges are getting government aid to pay salaries to employees. Table below gives districtwise list of B.Ed. colleges existed in 2010-11 along with strength.

**Table B.Ed., Training Colleges**

Sl. No.	Year / District	Institutions	Enrolment				Teachers
			Total	Female	SC	ST	
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2010-11	409	26358	15009	4651	1688	2903
1	Bengaluru	11	839	444	120	31	104
2	Bengaluru	94	2010	1112	298	97	272
3	Bengaluru (R)	4	210	133	48	20	25
4	Belgaum	19	1552	849	175	62	223
5	Ballari	10	670	400	116	106	75
6	Bidar	31	2035	1131	281	127	241
7	Vijayapura	16	1303	620	228	28	133
8	Chamarajnagar	2	147	86	66	22	16
9	Chikkaballapura	5	434	72	49	23	39
10	Chikkamagaluru	5	367	253	77	20	41
11	Chitradurga	13	1139	552	191	206	131
12	D. Kannada	14	794	658	71	36	112
13	Davanagere	14	1218	665	188	144	115
14	Dharwad	12	1111	626	195	73	105
15	Gadag	9	703	365	96	53	85
16	Kalaburagi	29	2412	1469	460	35	232
17	Hassan	9	824	530	202	21	83
18	Haveri	7	513	376	82	55	57
19	Kodagu	1	94	80	18	4	6
20	Kolar	14	857	397	163	18	100
21	Koppal	6	469	253	52	54	47
22	Mandya	10	784	488	248	19	74
23	Mysuru	15	1399	794	357	145	123
24	Raichur	8	636	306	165	75	60
25	Ramanagara	5	403	245	149	8	37
26	Shivamogga	13	1026	672	155	51	110
27	Tumakuru	19	1466	777	298	107	141
28	Udupi	3	182	170	15	7	24
29	Uttara Kannada	7	482	363	36	8	58
30	Yadagiri	4	279	123	52	33	34

Source: State Educational Research & Training Centre.

Note: Col.No.2 Includes Govt./ Aided/Un-aided colleges.

## University Education

There are 22 universities in Karnataka. Some of these run post graduate courses in subjects taught in degree colleges. They also provide opportunity for doctoral research in those subjects (eg Languages, History, Sociology, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Maths etc.) But there are some other universities which regulate the study and research in certain specialized fields like medical, Horticulture, Veterinary science, folklore etc.

Mysuru University was the first one to be established in Karnataka. It was started in 1916 by then king Krishnaraja wodeyar-IV of erstwhile Mysuru state. Prior to its establishment, higher education in Southern and coastal Karnataka was controlled by Madras University, Chennai. Northern part of Karnataka was under the mercy of Bombay University and Osmania University for higher Education till independence.

Karnataka University was started at Dharwad in 1949. Then it had the whole north Karnataka under its Jurisdiction. Bengaluru University came into existence in 1964 with the then Bengaluru and Tumakuru districts under its Jurisdiction. The Coastal district of Dakshina Kannda, which was under Mysuru University till 1980, got a separate Mangaluru University in 1980. Present Mangaluru, Udipi and Kodagu districts are covered by that University.

Kalaburagi University was also started in 1980 with Bidar, Kalaburagi and Raichur districts in its Jurisdiction. Till then these three districts were covered by Karnatak University itself. Kuvempu University was started in 1987 with Shivamogga, Chikkamagalur and Chitradurga districts. Till then these districts were under the jurisdiction of Mysuru University.

Later, Sri Krishnadevaraya University was started at Ballari in 2010 taking some area from Kalaburagi University. Similarly, 'Rani Chennamma University' was started in the same year at Belagaum reducing the Jurisdictional burden of Karnataka University. There is a proposal to bifurcate Bengaluru University into two universities. Tumakuru University was started in 2004 with only Tumakuru District as its Jurisdiction.

All these universities have post graduate courses in different subjects. Some new universities like Vijayanagar Sri Krishna Devaraya University, Rani

Chennamma University, and Tumakuru University do not have all faculties in P.G. But their effort is going on to have all faculties. Now decentralization of post-graduate education has begun for the past ten years. That means, Universities are allowing the colleges affiliated to them, to run post-graduate courses of their choice. If prescribed norms are met, then university permits those colleges to open post-graduate departments. By this, P.G. education is also being imparted at centers outside the campuses.

This policy has two advantages. Firstly, it reduces economic and administrative burden on the part of universities. Secondly, it enables aspirants to get higher education near their native places. So that, their expenses are lessened.

Another policy is also introduced in P.G. education for the past 15 years. That is the system of 'merit seats' and 'payment seats'. Merit seats in every P.G. branch is allotted purely on the basis of merit and reservation. They have to pay less fee. While payment seats are given to those who are less merited and have to pay higher fee. But in both the cases, aspirants have to go through an entrance examination. Those who top the list will get merit seats and the later ones will get the payment seats. To enable SC, ST and minority students to get post-graduates education, scholarships are provided by Government.

Mysuru University has its campuses at Mandya and Hassan also, apart from its main campus 'Manasa Gangotri' at Mysuru. Kalaburagi University has, apart from its main campus at Kalaburagi, another campus near Raichur. Apart from providing direct education, Universities are providing distance education also. Except newly formed universities, old universities like Bengaluru, Karnataka, Kuvempu and Kalaburagi universities have 'Directorate of Distance education' and providing undergraduate and post graduate degree /diploma/ certificate courses in various disciplines. The distance education wing of Mysuru University was later converted into a separate 'Karnataka State open university' in 1990s and got fully independent status and establishment. It is now developed on the lines of 'Indira Gandhi National Open University'. It provides distance education in various subjects, both in Kannada and English mediums. This KSOU has study centers in all district head quarters in the state.

**IGNOU:** Indira Gandhi National open university' also has its regional centre in Bengaluru since 1987. It has as many as 50 study centres in the state. It provides distance education mainly in English medium, though in some subjects, lessons are offered in Hindi medium also. IGNOU makes good use of multimedia to provide distance education.

### Special Universities

Apart from above mentioned general universities, there are universities in state, established for specific purpose. Their jurisdiction is vast but function is limited to a single discipline or related disciplines. They are:

#### Kannada University

This is a University established in 1991 at Kamalapura, near famous Hampi archeological site, exclusively for the study of Kannada and develop Kannada language and literature with necessary content books in various subjects. It is developed in a vast area of 230 hectares. It has different departments for the study of manuscripts, epigraphy, folklore, translation, tribal culture etc. Apart from that it has a centre for teaching sculpture. It runs some post-graduate degree and diploma courses also. Integrated five year course is also open for graduates where in a graduate once admitted can come out with M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

The university has experienced teaching faculty consisting of senior professors, professors and assistant professors. Full time research scholars study in campus and do their research work under the guidance of respective guides. Researchers outside the campus are working in different institutions/departments and carryout research work at their leisure time according to the guidance obtained from their guides here. The University has strict rules for registering and awarding Ph.D. degrees. At its annual convocation every year. It is called 'Nudi habba' (language festival). Then it awards honorary doctoral degrees called - 'Nadoja' to different achievers. It is interesting to note that even illiterates are awarded with this Nadoja award for their excellence in folklore, folk medicine etc. The number of such honorary award is usually restricted to five every year.

Prasaranga or publication division is another important part of Kannada University which publishes books in Kannada and various subjects. Sofar it has published nearly 1,000 books, both big and small. These publications include encyclopedias, dictionaries, volumes on History and science, ephigraphy, folklore etc. This prasaranga has a sales section at Government law college, Bengaluru apart from one at the main campus. "Vidyaranya' is the name of the campus. Here, there is a good library, open-air auditorium, administrative block, palm-leaf manuscript library, different departments, a gallery hall, faculty chambers etc.

Kannada University had brought out many prestigious publications. Its main aim is 'Not only to share knowledge, but also to produce knowledge'. Jnanapeeta laurette poet Dr. Chandrashekar Kambara was the founder vice-chancellor of this university. He served it for two terms. After him, noted scholars like Dr. M.M. Kalaburgi, Dr.H.J. Lakkappa gowda, Dr. A Murigappa served the university as top heads. Presently, Dr. H.C. Boralingiah is the vice chancellor.

#### Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (RGUHS)

This university was established on 1st June 1996. This university takes care of medical education (in different systems like-ayurvedic, Allopathy, Unani, Homeopathy etc.) and education in nursing sciences. So, all kinds of medical and nursing colleges are monitored by this university throughout the state. Presently the main campus of the university is being developed near Ramanagar, outside Bengaluru. Two regional centres are also established as one each at Belagavi and Kalaburagi.

Number of Medical colleges and the strength, under the control of this university is shown in the next table.



**Table Medical colleges in Karnataka with students strength**

Sl. No.	System of Medicine	No. of Colleges		No. of Students		Total
		Govt.	Private	Boys	Girls	
1	Indian System (2010-11)	6	68	5198	6413	11611
2	Allopathy System (2009-10)	39	39	Details not available		4855
3	Dental Colleges (2009-10)	44	44	Details not available		2990

History of development of medical education in Karnataka is interesting. First Medical school was started at Bengaluru in 1917. It was providing a four year course called 'Licentiate in medical practice' (LMP). First medical college imparting MMBS education was started in Bengaluru in 1929 but it was shifted to Mysuru the next year, i.e., 1930, and came to be called- Mysuru Medical College. It was well expanded in 1940. The medical school at Bengaluru was closed finally in 1956 after the abolition of LMP course.

State government started a medical college at Bengaluru in 1954. Private entrepreneurs started Kasturba medical college at Manipal in 1953. State Government started another medical college at Hubli in 1956. By 1980, there were 12 medical colleges providing MBBS course, out of which only 4 were government and rest private. A government Medical college was started at Ballari in 1961 and was given autonomous status in 1995.

In the year 1993-94, there were 19 modern medical colleges (MBBS) in the state of which only four were government institutions. But by 2009-10 the number rose up to 39 out of which at least seven were of government. Totally, 4855 students were studying in these colleges. There were 41 dental colleges in the state by 1993-94, out of which only one was of government. But in 2009 - 10 number of these colleges went up to 44 with a total strength of 2,990 in them. The additional three were also established by private bodies. Presently, in 2012, many dental colleges have vacant seats.

By 1993-94, there were 16 colleges of Ayurvedic medicine in the state. Out of these, only two (one each at Mysuru and Bengaluru) were government colleges. 'College of Indian medicine, Mysuru' was established in 1908 and 'Jayachamarajendra College of Indian medicine - Bengaluru' was started in 1967. Both have P.G. courses also. But number of these Ayurvedic colleges jumped up

to 56 by 2010, six of them being govt. colleges. Number of Homeopathic medical colleges in 2010-11 was 11, unani colleges was four and 'Nature cure and yogic science' were only 3. All these colleges (11+4+3=18) are in private sector. There were 11 colleges of nursing sciences in the state during 1993-94, including one government college, Bengaluru. Now there are 325 colleges, out of which, 237 colleges run M.Sc. course also.

There were 54 Pharmacy colleges in 2009-10 in the state. The number went up to 94 in 2010-11. Only one Pharmacy College is run by government. Out of these, post-graduate education in Pharmacy (M.Phrama) is being offered at 31 colleges including the government college, Bengaluru. During 2010-11 admission was made only to 78 private Pharmacy colleges out of 93 that existed.

### University of Agricultural Sciences

This University takes care of agricultural, sericulture and Forestry Colleges. This University is situated at Hebbal, Bengaluru. Only one sericulture college is giving Bachelor degree in the subject. It had 33 students and 19 teachers in the year 2010-11. It is located at Chintamani in Kolar district. There is one forestry college under this university. It gives Bachelor's degree and Master's degree in the subject. In the year 2010-11 it had 43 students in the degree course out of which 8 were ladies. Five students were in the P.G. Course out of which two were ladies. Totally the college has 13 teachers. It is located at Ponnampete in Kodagu district.

There only five agriculture colleges under the jurisdiction of this university. In the year 2010-11 564 students were studying in the Bachelor's degree course, out of which an encouraging 267 were ladies. Totally 133 students belonged to SC/ST category. There are 185 teachers in these five colleges.

Out of these five colleges two institutions provide Master's degree course in agriculture (M.Sc., Ag). In 2010-11 a total of 250 students were studying in these courses out of which 97 were ladies and totally 41 students belonged to SC/ST category. However, for doctoral degree 79 candidates were working in 2010-11 out of which 30 were ladies and 14 were SC/ST candidates out of these 79.

A separate university of agricultural sciences is working at Dharwad with a fine campus and farm field. It runs courses similar to Bengaluru Agriculture University.

### University of Veterinary Sciences-Bidar

A separate university for the study of Veterinary Science and animal health was started at Bidar in the year 2004. To facilitate the expansion and research in this field. College of Dairy science, Veterinary science and Fisheries science come under the preview of this university. Its full official name is – 'Karnataka veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University'.

Number of these different colleges and courses offered in them is indicated in the following table.

**TABLE – 19**Details of colleges, courses and students in colleges under vet.univ.in 2010-11

Sl. No.	Type of College	Instructions	Courses	Enrolment				Teachers
				Total	Gents	Ladies	SC/ST	
1	Dairy science colleges	2	Bachelor's degree	57	37	20	9	30
		1	Masters degree	6	3	3	2	
		1	Doctoral	0	0	0	0	
2	Veterinary Colleges	4	B.V.Sc.,	228	172	56	31	185
		2	M.V.Sc.	68	54	14	8	
		2	Ph.D.	20	17	3	3	
3	Fisheries Science	1	B.Fsc.	44	26	18	7	19
		1	M.Fsc.	08	5	3	8	
		1	Ph.D.	03	2	1	0	

### Technical Education – Visvesvaraya Technological University

Modern technical Education in state began as early as in 1862. In that year the first technical institute was started in Bengaluru, affiliated to Madras University. Another technical institution was started in Bengaluru itself in 1873. In this institute students were prepared for lower services in P.W.D. In the same year 1873, the industrial training institute was started at Dharwad also. Industrial schools were established in Hassan and Mysuru in 1889 and 1892 respectively. A similar school was started at Bidar in 1902, which taught Bidri work. School of Mechanical engineering was started in Bengaluru in 1913. Later, 'Industrial training Institutes' were started by government at different places in the state like – Chickmagalur, Shivamogga, Chitradurga, Chikkaballapur, Doddaballapur, Sagar and Nelamangala. Two major industrial schools viz- Chamarajendra Technical Institute Mysuru and weaving institute, Bengaluru were also started. These schools were later brought under the control of Department of Industries and Commerce. The only grant-in-aid institute in this category was – 'The Zanana home industrial institute for women', Channapatna.

At the time of integration of states, the erstwhile Mysuru state had 14 industrial schools. In 1952, State Government constituted a 'council of technical education' and a syllabus board. D.P.I. was the ex-officio director. 'Board of Technical Education' also came into existence in 1952. It started awarding Diplomas

science 1953-54. During the year 2010-11, there were totally 287 polytechnic institutions in the state, with a total strength of 58,039 students. Out of these – 17,119 were ladies and 40,920 were gents. Bengaluru urban district had highest number of these institutions (62). These institutes prepare students for engineering diplomas.

### **Engineering Degree Colleges**

The first such Engineering college was started at Bengaluru in 1917 by the then Mysuru government. That was the only engineering college in the state till 1946. In that year one government and two private engineering colleges were started. By 1956, the year of re organisation of states, there were only five engineering colleges. They are 1) Govt. Engineering college, Bengaluru, 2) Government BDT Engineering college, Davanagere, 3) BMS College of Engineering, Bengaluru, 4) National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru, and 5) BVS College of Engineering, Hubli.

By 1993-94, totally 47 engineering colleges were there in the state. Only four of them were government colleges. Among 43 private colleges, only nine were aided and the rest unaided. Existence of large number of these colleges attract students from other states and countries.

To augur systematic education in these colleges, state government started separate university in 1998 and named it after the renowned engineer turned statesman, Late Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah, and called it 'Vishweshwaraiah Technological University'. Its main campus is established at Belagaum and a regional office is in Bengaluru.

By 1999-2000 there were 77 engineering colleges and 185 polytechnic institutions were there in the state. That apart, there were six government junior technical schools and three degree level aided fine arts colleges under the purview of Department of Technical Education. In that year one Government Polytechnic for women was started at Kalaburagi and six unaided private engineering colleges also came into existence.

By 2003-04 there were 112 Engineering degree colleges in the state (6 Government, 11 aided and other private unaided). 187 polytechnic institutes (38 govt, 44 aided and 105 unaided), six Government Junior Technical schools and three aided Arts Colleges functioned under the

supervision of Vishweshwaraiah Technological University. During 2006-07. There were 122 Engineering degree colleges with a student strength of 41,853. Number of polytechnics by that time was 179 with a student strength of 32,937.

During 2010-11, there were 287 engineering diploma (polytechnic) institutions in the state with a strength of 58,039 (17,119 females and 40,920 males). During the same year 187 engineering diploma colleges functioned with a total student strength of 63,221 (Females 24,164, males 39,057).

### **Karnataka Folklore University**

The credit of establishing a full pledged university for the study, research and development of folklore, goes to government of Karnataka. For the first time in the whole world, Karnataka Government declared the establishment of this university by an ordinance on 28-9-2010 and Prof. Ambalike Hiriyanna was appointed as the special officer of the university on the same day.

Later, many things followed. Prof. Hiriyanna, in consultation with state government, formed different committees to select the land, to choose logo and motto for the university and for such other purposes. As these committees proceeded with their work, state government prepared the bill for establishing the university and it was unanimously passed by both the houses of the state legislature with overwhelming support. This bill replaced the earlier ordinance. Dr. A. Hiriyanna himself was chosen as the founder vice-chancellor. University came into existence from 22-7-2011.

The main campus of the university is established on a 160 acre area with varied contours, at Gotagodi village, Shiggavi taluk, Haveri district. This has good natural beauty and rich underground water. It is adjacent to NH-4. This is in the central part of Karnataka. University was formally inaugurated on 16-6-2012 and sixteen folklore scholars and senior folk artists were honoured at the inauguration function.

University has a syndicate and academic council, with five members in each. It has following six faculties viz., 1) General folklore, 2) Verbal Folklore, 3) Applied folklore, 4) Folk art tradition, 5) Traditional science and technology and 6) Subaltern studies. There are totally 17

departments in these faculties. In addition to this, there are six centers for academic activities. University has designed many certificate courses and Diploma Courses, Bachelor and Master degree courses and also designed. Doctoral studies are also facilitated.

University has undertaken many projects now and involved many field workers and scholars in it. Some such projects are – Grama Charita Kosha (Encyclopaedia of village history), Grama Karnataka (Folklore museum), Kannada Janapada Nigantu (Kannada Folklore Dictionary) etc. It has also awarded financial grants to 30 minor research projects by different scholars.

Motto of the University is – ‘Honna bittevu holakella’ which means ‘we sow gold seeds in all fields’ which is originally a line in a popular folk verse. University has a publication division also and already published the book- ‘Janapada varsha – 2011’ which contains brief review on folklore books published in Kannada during the year 2011. The book is edited by Dr. S.P. Padmaprasad, one of the senior folklore scholars in the State. University has its own website: [www.janapadauni.in](http://www.janapadauni.in) Its email is: [kajavivi@gmail.com](mailto:kajavivi@gmail.com). It is a proud full thing for Karnataka, that it has established the first ever folklore university in the whole world.

### **Legal Education and Law University**

The first law college in Karnataka was started in Belagavi in 1939. It was started by Karnataka Law society, a private organisation. It was named after Raja Lakhamagowda who was the ruler of erstwhile Sirasangi princely state. By the time of reorganisation of state (1956) there were only four Law colleges, with the total strength of 758 including two women students. The course was of two years duration. Colleges in Mysuru University Jurisdiction awarded B.L. degree and those in Karnataka university area awarded LLB degree. Karnataka University also had post-graduate course (L.L.M.) in law. By 1968, number of colleges went up to 13, out of these, 8 were present in old Mysuru state, 3 in Mumbai Karnataka area (Dharwad and Belagavi) and one each in Mangaluru and Kalaburagi. Total number of students in all these colleges was 4,080 with 147 women. By 1981-82, there were 32 law colleges in state, including two university colleges (one at Bengaluru and another at Dharwad). All other 30

colleges were managed by private bodies. Many of them were run as evening colleges to facilitate employees to attend the classes.

There are two types of Law courses in the state now. i) A three year course to which only graduates are admitted, and ii) Five year course to which +2 level passed students are admitted. By the commencement of the year 1999-2000, number of law colleges in state was 68 with 23,302 students. By 2006, number of law colleges increased to 70. Out of these, one is the Government Law College, two are university Law colleges and other 67 are private colleges. Realizing the huge expansion of legal education in state, and necessity to provide separate provision for its qualitative development, Karnataka government thought of establishing a separate university for the purpose. Accordingly, Karnataka Law University was established in 2008 with Hubli as its head quarters. Now all Law colleges in the state are monitored by this university.

Apart from this, there is a separate ‘National School of Law university’ at Bengaluru.

### **Karnataka state women’s University-Vijayapura**

It was established in August 2003, in the backward district headquarters of Vijayapura. It is specially meant for developing women’s education and promote women studies in the area. It supervises 70 colleges spread over 12 districts of Northern Karnataka. This university offers various UG and PG programmes leading to different degrees. These courses are not only in languages, but also in humanities, science, Fashion Technology, etc. Home science, Physical education are also taught here. The University has dual degree programme also.

The university has an IGNOU study centre also and it is an attempt to provide distance education. Worth mentioning effort of the university is the establishment of a ‘Women’s Technology Park’. It has different divisions like- ‘Bio-Diesel Technology’, ‘Bio-informatics Facility centre’, ‘Food processing training centre’ etc, that are handled mostly by women.

### **University of Horticultural sciences-Bagalkot**

Established in 2004, this university is rightly centred at Bagalkot, a district head quarters in

North Karnataka. That area is rich in plantation crops like Sapot, Pom granate, grapes, fig, lime, sweetlime, etc. Different types of vegetables are also grown there. The university has ten horticulture colleges, affiliated to it. It also has five research centres. University has a three tier education system in which it awards diploma, UG and PG degrees.

### **Centers of Higher Learning**

Apart from Universities, there are some centers of higher learning in the state, as its proud jewels. These are of International fame. They are 1) Indian Institute of science – Bengaluru, 2) Central Institute of Indian languages – Mysuru, 3) Regional Centre of CIIL – Mysuru, 4) Regional Institute of English. Jnanabharathi, Bengaluru, 5) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, 6) National Law School, Jnanabharathi, Bengaluru, and 7) Indian Institute of Management, (IIMB), Bengaluru.

### **Indian Institute of Science (IISC), Bengaluru**

This institute of world fame was established in Bengaluru in 1909 by generous contribution of funds by Jamshedji N. Tata and allocation of vast land by the then ruler of Mysuru state Sri Krishnaraja wodeyar IV. It is the top ranking institute in terms of research output. Admission to this university is made on national basis. It augurs for researches in basic and applied sciences. It also runs integrated courses in different branches of science.

The campus spreads over a green land of 372 acres in the beginning. Later also, state government has allotted free land. Now the total area of 443 acres. This institute got the status of 'Deemed university' in 1956. This institute is popularly called – 'Tata institute' by Bengaluruans as J.N. Tata contributed generously for its development. IISC now has more than 40 departments. Its library is considered as one of the best scientific and technical libraries in India. Apart from main Library, independent departmental libraries are also there.

Institute has the credit of having the services of late Sir C.V. Raman etc as its directors in the early years. Now also, many luminaries who

have world level contacts in respective fields are in the teaching faculty. Recently, it celebrated its centenary in the year 2009.

### **Central Institute of Indian languages – Mysuru**

This institute is maintained directly by ministry of HRD, of union government. This is a national level institute aimed to perform research for the development of Indian languages. This sponsors researches in the study of various Indian Languages and method of teaching them. It prepares textbooks, helps researches and publication in Indian languages, organize workshops and seminars. But it doesn't prepare students for any degree.

### **Regional centre of CIIL, Mysuru**

The Central Institute of Indian Languages centre has four regional branches in four directions of India-east, west, north and south. The southern regional centre is present in Mysuru itself at Manasagangotri campus, at little distance to CIIL. This regional centre conducts courses for high school teachers in learning any other Indian language of their choice. Duration of that course is ten months. Apart from that, the institute also conducts workshops etc. for teachers.

### **Regional Institute of English (RIE)- Bengaluru**

This is the Southern regional centre of 'central Institute of English and Foreign Languages'-Hyderabad. This regional office is situated in Bengaluru university campus (Jnanabharathi), Bengaluru. It runs diploma courses in teaching English. It has a language lab, library, hostels etc. It organizes workshops for teachers to orient them in different aspects of English like phonetics, English grammar, teaching methods etc. It has also produced audio tapes and CDs in spoken English.

### **Central Food Technological and Research Institute – Mysuru**

This is called CFTRI for short. It is working under council of scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). This centre was established in 1950.

It conducts research mainly in the fields of 1) Biochemistry and Nutrition, and 2) Food and vegetable Technology

In each of the above main courses, each division has many departments. Some such departments are – Food Engineering, Food Microbiology, Food packing Technology, Human resource development, etc.

After 62 years of its meaningful existence, CFTRI now stands as one of the world's largest and most diversified food technology laboratories in the world. Started with only 3 persons it now has more than 300 scientists, technologists, and engineers and more than 400 technicians, skilled workers and support staff.

### **National Law School University, Bengaluru**

This is another monofaculty university in the state. This prestigious institute was started in 1988. It is situated just attached to Jnanabharathi campus, i.e., head quarters of Bengaluru University. It is a national level institution running a five year Law course. Students who have completed +2 level can join this course. Selection is made on All India basis.

### **Indian Institute of Business Management, Bengaluru**

This Institute is one among the top 100 business schools in the world. It was established in 1978 by Govt. of India. This institute is well known for excellence in research and scholarship of global character. The Institute has a beautiful campus of 40 hectares. It runs courses in different disciplines like-public policy, Enterprise resource planning, Insurance research and Management, etc. It has a separate 'Distance Education' branch also. A special programme of one-year duration called – 'Executive post-graduate programme in Management' (E-PGP) is also conducted by IIMB.

### **Libraries**

There is a separate 'Directorate of public libraries' in state. The topmost officer in the department is called 'State Librarian'. However, the minister in charge of the department will be having another department also in his charge. State Central Library is housed in the heritage red

building situated in Cubbon Park, Bengaluru. It also houses State Librarian's office and copyright registration section.

Department of libraries has its branches upto taluk level. Apart from that, village panchayats also have libraries supervised by the departments. In some cities like Tumakuru, Shivamogga etc. The department has mobile libraries also, which have a library set on a van. This vehicle halts at notified distribution points in the city and facilitates member readers to exchange books for reading. In the year 2004-05 there were 3,680 different kinds of libraries in the State. This included 15 mobile libraries. In the year 2006-07 number of libraries rose to 5,683. As on 31.3.2011, the department had a total of 7235 libraries. Details are 1) Reading rooms in cities – 101, 2) Mobile libraries in cities- 10, 3) Gram Panchayat libraries – 5766, 4) Slum area libraries – 472, and 5) Mobile libraries in areas other than cities – 93. (Source: Directorate of public libraries.). Directorate of Public libraries has budget allotment for its expenditure. Every year it purchases good literary books from publishers and authors and distributes it to its branches. This supports both libraries and writers.

### **Physical Education and Sports**

Karnataka has developed ample of opportunities for physical education and sports. Physical Education came to be recognized as a discipline that needs methodical training, in pre-independence days itself. Now every university providing general education has a separate department for physical education, training students for B.P.Ed. and M.P.Ed. degrees. Even monofaculty universities have a director for physical education and sports who organizes sports competitions etc. The department of public instruction also has a separate wing to look after this at school levels.

A college of physical education was started by state government in Bengaluru in 1959. Here graduates were admitted for D.P.Ed. course. After some years C.P.Ed. course was also introduced for those who had passed matriculate examination and interested to take a career as physical education teachers in schools. But after some years, C.P.Ed., course was abolished as it was felt that training was too insufficient. YMCA Bengaluru started a college that prepared students for B.P.Ed., and D.P.Ed., courses. Mysuru University started

a college of physical education in 1972 and Bengaluru University runs two such colleges. All these offer B.P.Ed., courses.

Now there are many colleges of physical education which offer B.P.Ed., course, run by private managements. Some religious mutts who run educational institutions are running B.P.Ed., Colleges also. Sri Siddaganga mutt at Tumakuru is one such example. Some private managements are running B.P.Ed., colleges in an extremely fine manner. Alva's Education foundation at Moodabidri (Dakshina Kannada District) is perhaps the best example among them.

Karnataka since ages, encouraged rural sports and games to a great extent. Sports like wrestling had royal patronage also. Mysuru wodeyar kings held annual wrestling competitions during Dasara festival and that is being done now also. Majority of villages had wrestling Gymkhanas, and there village youths used to perform body building exercises and practice wrestling. Some of them exist even now. In Northern Karnataka area also, wrestling was very popular and now also it retains its popularity to considerable extent. Establishing 'Vyayamashalas' came to be considered an important activity during freedom struggle. They were started at different places like Dharwad, Ballari, Kottur, Bengaluru, Bantawal and other places. 'Hindustani sevadal' started by Dr. N.S. Hardikar encouraged physical exercises, sports considerably along with inculcating patriotism.

### Sports persons

Karnataka has a galaxy of sports persons of national and international fame.

1. **Foot Ball** – Amjad Khan
2. **Hockey** – Allen schofield, Appaiah, M.R. Ganesh, C. Deshamuthu, Miss. Elvira Britto, B.P.Govinda, Mrs. Mac Britto
3. **Mountaineering** – Anantha K.R. Krishnan kutti
4. **Athletics**- Angel Mary, Ashwini Nachappa, Vandana, Nirmala uttaiah, Gabriel, Sylvia paias.
5. **Basket Ball**- Anil Kumar
6. **Swimming (women)** – Anisha Prasad, Nisha Millet.
7. **Billiards** – Aravind Savoor, Michael Farriera, Pankaj Advani.

8. **Volley ball** – Ashwatthaiah, M.S. Madegowda.
9. **Cricket**-Brijesh Patel, G.R. Vishwanath, SMH Kirmani, Roger Binny, B.S. Chandrashekhar, Robin Uttappa, A.V. Jayaprakash, Javagal Sreenath, Venkatesh Prasad, Sunil Joshi, Anil Kumble, EAS Prasanna.
10. **Cycling**- Dev Prasad, Jugtha kahai.
11. Shuttle Badminton – Prakash Padukone
12. **Kabaddi** – Subbanna, M. Krishne gowda, H.N. munivenkatappa.
13. **Chess**- Sridharan R, Shylendra D.N., Ravindran R, Srikrishna Udupa (Blind chess).

The above list is neither complete, nor exhaustive. There are many more to be added. List of achievers in 2009-10 are given at the end. After the establishment of Department of youth services and sports, government of Karnataka is providing facilities to sports persons and looking after the stadiums in the state through this department.

There is a 'Regional Institute of sports' established at Bengaluru as the regional branch of National Institute of Sports. It is the will of the state government to have at least one stadium in every taluk head quarters. As a result, out of 180 taluks in the state (in 2011) more than half of them have fully developed stadiums and about 20 are in the making.

Every district has a youth services officer and he is responsible for the progress of sports in the district. His office is usually housed in the pavilion of the stadium in district head quarters. State Government is encouraging sports also by the way of giving away the prestigious awards like – Ekalvya and Arjuna awards. Prestigious Dronacharya award given to a sports coach is also bagged by some Karnataka sports persons.

### Sports persons of distinctive achievements in the year 2009-10, are the following:

- I. **Swimming:** Aron D'souza A., Arjun J.P., Gagan A.P., Rohit R.H., Shuba C., Sneha T., Rehan punja, Arhata Magavi, Pratima Kollali, Akash Rohit G. Aditya Roshan G., Pooja R. Alva, Ashwin menon, Shanun D'Souza, Prajwal K.S., Sushaka Pratap etc.

- II. **Power Lifting** – Maheshwaraiah M., Manju B., Virupakshappa, Chandra Naik, Prakash Karanth K., Harish Kumar, Divakar, Shobha etc.,
- III. **Volleyball** – Ravikumar T.D. etc.
- IV. **Basket ball** – Sagarika, Sanjaya raj etc.,
- V. **Boxing:** Durga Rao etc.,
- VI. **Judo:** K. Kuteja, K. Devishree, Kuteja A. Multani, Rohini B. patil, etc.
- VII. **Kho Kho** – Devarj M., Pradeep K.C., Vinay Kumar K.H., Yogesh B, Ashok Kumar S.B., Anith K.R., Priya Darshan H.L., Vikas Hedge etc.
- VIII. **Athletics:** Preeti L. Rao, Kashinath etc.,(For award winners of previous years,Hand Book of Karnataka- 2010 may be referred to.)

#### Lifetime achievement award – 2009

Two persons were selected for the award of 'life time achievement awards'. They are 1) Iran debhan Singh:He was a champion in Fencing. Between 1955 and...., he won a massive total of 358 medals at state and national level. They included 78 gold, 100 silver and 184 Bronzes. At the international level he won two bronze medals. Through his life he spent his time and energy in training and about guiding talented fence sports persons. He had participated in Russia and Asian Fence championships. He was the Chairperson for 'International Olympic committee technical course for coaches' held at Partyhall in 2003. He also chaired international Olympic committee meeting held in Bengaluru during 1996, and 2) Triveni M.N: She is a Judo Champion. She is a popular Judo star. She has trained large number of youngsters in Judo and enabled them to get medals at various national and International level competitions. Two persons trained by her were selected for Judo competitions at Beijing Olympics. She is a born sports person and has participated in many international competitions including world champion ships. She has bagged 17 medals at National Level (8 gold, 3 silver and six bronze) and 16 medals at state level. She is serving as coach at Belagavi sports hostel. Her students have so far won 142 medals at national level and 263 medals at state level. Mrs. Triveni is a spring of sports spirit and a dedicated sports person

#### Ekalavya Award winners – 2009

1) Kaushal Ravikumar (Basket ball), 2) Tej kumar (Chess), 3) Savitha N. Gowder (Cycling), 3) Arun Maribashetty (Equestracian), 4) Bindu N. (Fencing), 5) Raghunatha V.R. (Hocky), 6) Jayanthi R. (Kabaddi), 7) Sreenivaa M.C. (Kho Kho), 8) Shobha (Power lifting), 9) Aron D'Souza (Swimming), 10) Madhavi Giri (Swimming), 11) Somanatha S. Girigowda (Volley ball), 12) Smitha B. Patil (Boxing), 13) Lais ram Gyan laxmidevi (Weight lifting), 14) Raghavendra Tannakar Anwekar (Swimming)

#### Eakalavya Awards – 2010

1)Jyothi H.M. (Athletics), 2) Wyni Antonio D. Kunha (Chess), 3) Robin Uttappa (Cricket), 4) Amulya Kanal (Foot ball), 5) Jeeva Kumar S. (Kabaddi), 6) Sonthosh C.R. (Kho Kho), 7) Poojashree Venkatesh (Lawn Tennis), 8) Nethravathi V. (Power lifting), 9) Sharanya Mahesh (Roller skating), 10) Shubha Chittaranjan (Swimming), 11) Ravikumar T.D. (Volley ball), and 12) Sudhir Kumar C.P.R. (Weight lifting)

**Life time Achievement awards – 2010:** Shri Vishwanath P.S. and Sri Madegowda M.S. were honoured with 'Life time achievement award' in the year 2010.1. Vishwanath P.S: He represented the then Mysuru state in Ranji Trophy cricket for ten years (1948-58). He was a member of 'combined universities team' of India that played against Pakistan in 1958. He also participated in commonwealth games held in 1950-51. He has used his sports talent and spirit to train young sports persons to participate in different championships, and 2. Madegowda M.S: He was a volley ball player with distinctive achievements. He participated in 25th National sports meet (1979) and 29th National senior championship sports meet (1980). He is a successful coach. He trained teams to participate in several national and international level meets.

Women's Kabaddi world cup-2012:It is a matter of great pride for Karnataka that Indian women's Kabaddi team headed by Ms. Mamata Poojari of Karnataka won the prestigious world cup, fighting against 16 teams. In Finals, it defeated the strong Iran team with a difference of six points (25-19). Rejoiced by this greatest achievement, Karnataka government announced a cash prize of Rs. 5 Lakshs to its proved daughter Ms. Mamata Poojari.

Mr. Aravinda Savoldr (Billiards) was given 'Dronacharya Award in 2004 for his contribution to sports.

Thus, Karnataka marching forward in the field of education and sports. While educational careers are diversified and multi disciplined, sports facilities are getting increased and participants are getting better encouragements. With such sustained efforts, Karnataka will be a leading state in these areas in years to come.

**Website addresses of some Universities in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Name of University	Website Address	Other information
1	Bangalore University	www.bangaloreuniversity.ac.in	ESTD: 1964
2	Gulbarga University	www.gulbargauniversity.kar.nic.in	ESTD 1980 Ph:08472-263202
3	Karnataka State Open University (KSOU)	www.ksoukarnataka.com	Email- ksoukarnataka@gmail.com Ph: 919545453481 ESTD-1986
4	Karnataka University Dharwad	www.kud.ac.in	EST. 1950
5	Karnataka Folklore University, Shiggaon	www.karnatakafolkloreuni.in	ESTD:2011 Email: Kajavivi@gmail.com
6	Kuvempu University,	www.kuvempu.ac.in	ESTD: 1987
7	Kannada University, Hampi	www.kannadauniversity.org	ESTD: Ph: 08394-241334
8	Karnataka Veterinery Animal & Fisheries Science University, Bidar	www.kuafsu.kar.nic.in	Ph: 91-842245313 LL 245241
9	Karnataka Women's University, Bijapur	www.kswu.c.in	Email:registrar.kswub@gmail.com Ph.08352-2290525
10	Karnataka Horticulture University, Bagalkot	www.uasbagalkot.edu.in	Email:registrar_ushb@rediffmail.com Ph.08354-201354
11	Mysore University	www.uni-mysore.ac.in	ESTD: 1916 Ph: 0821-2419336
12	Mangalore University	www.mangaloreuniversity.ac.in	ESTD: 1980 Ph: 0824-2287276
13	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences	www.rguhs.ac.in	
14	Rani chennamma University- Belgaum	www.rcub.ac.in email: reuregistar@gmail.com	ESTD: 2010
15	Tumkur University	www.tumkuruniversity.in	Ph: 0816-2255596
16	University of Agricultural Science, Bengaluru	www.uasbangalore.edu.in	ESTD: 1963
17	University of Agriculture Science, Dharwad	www.usad.edu	Ph: 0836 2445696
18	Vishweshwaraiah Technological University, Belgaum	www.vtu.ac.in	Ph: 0831-2405458
19	Vijayanagar Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary	www.vskub.ac.in	ESTD: 2010

**PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Year/District	Institutions	Enrolment				Teachers
		Total	Girls	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>59555</b>	<b>7490040</b>	<b>3611354</b>	<b>1453140</b>	<b>610670</b>	<b>300775</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>60036</b>	<b>7428395</b>	<b>3573845</b>	<b>1451748</b>	<b>571738</b>	<b>284396</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>60485</b>	<b>7360094</b>	<b>3559505</b>	<b>1396046</b>	<b>582369</b>	<b>287226</b>
<b>2013-14</b>						
1. Bagalkote	1754	283149	136482	54905	15118	9296
2. Bangalore	4570	1058804	517037	148544	26153	32490
3. Bangalore (R)	1333	103800	50432	25410	7178	5411
4. Belgaum	4297	619045	297220	80679	43982	22364
5. Bellary	1973	330179	159923	79735	68644	11405
6. Bidar	2069	299866	145697	75812	41721	10718
7. Bijapur	2681	373139	177364	75774	6052	12619
8. Chamarajnagar	965	97132	47054	25438	13413	4155
9. Chikkaballapura	1796	132770	63807	35654	17853	6563
10. Chikmagalur	1671	107776	52398	26728	5772	6827
11. Chitradurga	2000	183531	88817	47656	36448	8482
12. D. Kannada	1469	223311	108036	17199	9031	7825
13. Davangere	1915	234074	113393	53875	30274	10196
14. Dharwad	1183	214479	105571	24264	12117	7854
15. Gadag	842	135834	65987	25295	8534	4988
16. Gulbarga	2791	407655	194283	109360	8846	14898
17. Hassan	2771	165225	80967	37943	4056	9538
18. Haveri	1477	197108	96290	30089	18349	8145
19. Kodagu	541	57830	28365	8303	8585	2665
20. Kolar	2197	168937	82184	53027	9811	8585
21. Koppal	1314	197816	96173	37054	23765	5845
22. Mandya	2105	163759	78901	24899	3280	7535
23. Mysore	2613	311066	151823	57535	38874	13000
24. Raichur	1996	286611	136905	62425	56744	10655
25. Ramanagara	1535	102702	49788	19777	3545	5370
26. Shimoga	2320	190026	92584	36633	8541	8735
27. Tumkur	3834	266313	127722	54480	22071	13485
28. Udupi	960	109826	53142	8083	5709	4479
29. Uttara Kannada	2301	153837	74494	13898	4856	7759
30. Yadagiri	1212	184494	86666	45572	23047	5339

Source: Commissioner for Public Instructions, Bangalore.

**SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Year/District	Institu- tions	Enrolment				Teachers
		Total	Girls	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>13862</b>	<b>2607306</b>	<b>1251943</b>	<b>456042</b>	<b>184627</b>	<b>129232</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>14194</b>	<b>2634721</b>	<b>1267140</b>	<b>471657</b>	<b>179979</b>	<b>102236</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>14469</b>	<b>2646844</b>	<b>1269641</b>	<b>461247</b>	<b>191418</b>	<b>106689</b>
<b>2013-14</b>						
1. Bagalkote	415	87604	41010	13724	4322	3199
2. Bangalore	2161	374659	183810	57825	9495	14724
3. Bangalore (R)	213	42747	20941	10149	3319	1689
4. Belgaum	981	221180	103549	25472	13218	7550
5. Bellary	484	96661	44166	19276	19204	3543
6. Bidar	497	84136	41609	18451	11628	3681
7. Bijapur	503	101235	45285	18725	2030	3654
8. Chamarajnagar	205	38629	19152	11032	4770	1577
9. Chikkaballapura	281	50224	24551	12960	6957	1706
10. Chikmagalur	321	49765	24516	11486	3108	2520
11. Chitradurga	418	74657	36224	18670	14792	3166
12. D. Kannada	518	106316	51221	7893	4813	3850
13. Davangere	500	86659	42194	17761	11255	4150
14. Dharwad	398	83441	40204	8220	4487	2974
15. Gadag	290	48941	23252	7154	3196	2139
16. Gulbarga	730	115301	54321	27125	2619	5089
17. Hassan	532	78345	38956	17163	1907	3980
18. Haveri	381	69906	34529	9060	6366	2989
19. Kodagu	173	26309	12985	3839	1991	1248
20. Kolar	329	66000	32089	21295	3928	2633
21. Koppal	270	56198	26173	8557	6737	1668
22. Mandya	453	74547	35983	10993	1151	3358
23. Mysore	666	133057	65332	25734	14954	5079
24. Raichur	398	73255	33535	14693	11293	2750
25. Ramanagara	290	44158	21673	7952	1201	1884
26. Shimoga	453	82118	40027	14230	3509	3458
27. Tumkur	748	123814	58155	24372	10441	5752
28. Udupi	288	52327	25285	3851	2701	2347
29. Uttara Kannada	360	67603	33026	5431	1653	2728
30. Yadagiri	213	37052	15888	8154	4373	1604

Source: Commissioner for Public Instructions, Bangalore

**PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION**

Year/District	Institutions	Enrolment										Teachers
		Total No. of Students in I PUC					Total No. of Students in II PUC					
		Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Total	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>2011-12</b>	3931	286340	289333	97218	33851	575673	209370	221255	65706	22027	430625	28558
<b>2012-13</b>	4154	276284	288414	93335	35548	564698	223108	246694	74605	25691	469802	28858
<b>2013-14</b>	4321	288401	297334	100089	35091	585735	226928	255172	77101	26507	482100	30984
<b>2013-14</b>												
1. Bagalkote	114	9985	8118	2499	827	18103	7248	6549	1844	702	13797	742
2. Bangalore	618	45556	48985	15278	1722	94541	38457	43837	12193	1505	82294	5016
3. Bangalore (R)	48	3516	4276	2059	464	7792	2367	3462	1407	313	5829	346
4. Belgaum	299	23691	19229	4946	2189	42920	17870	15900	3717	1545	33770	1800
5. Bellary	131	9106	8413	3033	2599	17519	7049	7364	2228	1764	14413	850
6. Bidar	145	7029	7920	3711	1857	14949	5246	6661	2771	1496	11907	855
7. Bijapur	180	11642	8266	4080	337	19908	9725	7259	3305	697	16984	943
8. Chamarajinagar	58	4009	4200	2665	838	8209	2777	3213	2086	540	5990	467
9. Chikkaballapura	79	7352	6837	3279	1687	14189	5638	5430	2357	1254	11068	628
10. Chikmagalur	85	5157	5932	2469	507	11089	3680	5095	1782	344	8775	542
11. Chitradurga	128	7437	8082	3859	2690	15519	5908	6661	2992	2143	12569	877
12. D. Kannada	158	16919	17774	1796	1117	34693	14238	16282	1555	901	30520	1073
13. Davangere	146	10050	10627	3843	2438	20677	8026	9014	2941	1919	17040	901
14. Dharwad	93	10227	10152	2123	1022	20379	8318	9037	1651	797	17355	543
15. Gadag	212	5772	5082	1457	739	10854	4642	4196	1204	602	8838	1297
16. Gulbarga	161	9637	10172	4905	348	19809	7303	8976	3800	253	16279	1196
17. Hassan	113	7840	10070	3858	359	17910	5899	8540	2936	234	14439	673
18. Haveri	58	5966	6556	1529	1224	12522	4337	5355	1161	868	9692	395
19. Kodagu	93	2934	3338	939	309	6272	2454	2805	729	187	5259	763
20. Kolar	73	7321	8166	4799	870	15487	5679	6666	3615	631	12345	475
21. Koppal	138	4427	4322	1460	1086	8749	3054	3260	929	653	6314	1084
22. Mandya	212	7523	9146	2790	248	16669	5386	7618	2086	192	13004	1687
23. Mysore	92	15855	16954	6372	3067	32809	12793	14527	5133	2037	27320	715
24. Raichur	130	7275	6065	2844	1897	13340	5859	4882	2155	1410	10741	687
25. Ramanagara	75	3958	5138	1799	142	9096	3257	4229	1517	95	7486	565
26. Shimoga	117	7822	10397	2882	674	18219	6178	9336	2311	593	15514	986
27. Tumkur	186	13027	14657	5496	2221	27684	9746	12387	4095	1625	22133	1860
28. Udupi	221	7334	8016	913	661	15350	6293	7535	747	557	13828	1678
29. Uttara Kannada	105	6434	7782	1050	280	14216	5019	7086	896	208	12105	1001
30. Yadagiri	53	3600	2662	1356	672	6262	2482	2010	958	442	4492	339

Source: Pre-university Board

**COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (Arts, Science & Commerce)\***

Year/District	Institutions	Enrolment				Teachers
		Total	Female	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>454512</b>	<b>228913</b>	<b>94239</b>		<b>10944</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>505748</b>	<b>265207</b>	<b>86076</b>	<b>29326</b>	<b>10591</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>520366</b>	<b>279357</b>	<b>93203</b>	<b>32857</b>	<b>5677</b>
<b>2013-14</b>						
1. Bagalkote	25	21763	8305	3150	971	87
2. Bangalore	64	71254	41518	11966	2089	836
3. Bangalore (R)	9	7027	3401	1688	405	99
4. Belgaum	48	30262	13871	3596	991	157
5. Bellary	21	18297	8646	3116	2681	159
6. Bidar	23	12545	6687	3075	1416	131
7. Bijapur	21	17341	7705	3054	245	62
8. Chamarajnagar	11	5732	2554	2263	592	92
9. Chikkaballapura	12	12321	6480	3419	1598	155
10. Chikmagalur	17	13384	7466	2909	544	181
11. Chitradurga	17	17001	8622	3764	2984	223
12. D. Kannada	35	18775	12437	1167	887	157
13. Davangere	24	21190	11574	4173	2608	196
14. Dharwad	25	17227	8717	1908	884	116
15. Gadag	19	12032	5924	1493	1012	80
16. Gulbarga	33	19548	10464	5357	341	288
17. Hassan	32	18590	11251	4240	345	315
18. Haveri	22	12031	6137	1548	1207	113
19. Kodagu	7	3737	1956	563	189	49
20. Kolar	10	13163	7429	4614	754	233
21. Koppal	14	7354	3018	1143	911	72
22. Mandya	23	14332	8967	2558	174	257
23. Mysore	32	28801	16415	6414	2670	497
24. Raichur	13	9380	3620	2078	1437	84
25. Ramanagara	12	9298	5068	2131	130	169
26. Shimoga	23	19739	12150	2899	799	236
27. Tumkur	26	28056	15742	5285	2068	290
28. Udupi	24	16279	10063	1232	961	134
29. Uttara Kannada	28	17934	10914	1251	288	135
30. Yadgir	6	5973	2256	1149	676	74

\*pertains to Govt. and Aided colleges

Source: Department of Collegiate Education.

### Engineering Degree

Year/District	Institutions	Enrolment		
		Total	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	195	65178	24198	40980
2012-13	210	72621	26738	45883
2013-14	215	76333	26721	49612
<b>2013-14</b>				
1. Bagalkote	2	750	281	469
2. Bangalore	84	33918	10917	23001
3. Bangalore (R)	8	1300	398	902
4. Belgaum	12	3614	1181	2433
5. Bellary	4	1702	631	1071
6. Bidar	4	1486	495	991
7. Bijapur	4	1055	361	694
8. Chamarajnaragar	2	302	110	192
9. Chikkaballapura	3	770	285	485
10. Chikmagalur	1	543	232	311
11. Chitradurga	1	319	115	204
12. D. Kannada	23	6927	2363	4564
13. Davangere	4	1885	832	1053
14. Dharwad	4	2179	839	1340
15. Gadag	3	819	296	523
16. Gulbarga	6	1959	881	1078
17. Hassan	5	1538	601	937
18. Haveri	2	753	252	501
19. Kodagu	2	475	201	274
20. Kolar	2	632	294	338
21. Koppal	0	0	0	0
22. Mandya	5	1982	776	1206
23. Mysore	7	3386	1540	1846
24. Raichur	3	501	152	349
25. Ramanagara	6	1045	290	755
26. Shimoga	2	1164	516	648
27. Tumkur	8	2937	1082	1855
28. Udupi	3	1358	451	907
29. Uttara Kannada	4	957	323	634
30. Yadagiri	1	77	26	51

Source: Department of Technical Education.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION**  
**Engineering Diploma**

(Numbers)

Year/District	Institutions	Enrolment		
		Total	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	291	69101	22188	46913
2012-13	297	69614	21847	47767
2013-14	306	63924	21807	42117
<b>2013-14</b>				
1. Bagalkote	11	1928	472	1456
2. Bangalore	67	14145	5273	8872
3. Bangalore (R)	2	276	78	198
4. Belgaum	18	4171	1380	2791
5. Bellary	14	3408	1029	2379
6. Bidar	6	1301	319	982
7. Bijapur	7	1974	557	1417
8. Chamarajnaragar	1	313	94	219
9. Chikkaballapura	4	998	279	719
10. Chikmagalur	3	665	218	447
11. Chitradurga	8	1596	541	1055
12. D. Kannada	11	2979	1012	1967
13. Davangere	6	1223	508	715
14. Dharwad	13	2891	1212	1679
15. Gadag	7	1056	292	764
16. Gulbarga	16	2758	806	1952
17. Hassan	9	2066	844	1222
18. Haveri	6	1099	230	869
19. Kodagu	2	453	148	305
20. Kolar	14	2132	647	1485
21. Koppal	6	868	292	576
22. Mandya	6	1736	660	1076
23. Mysore	12	2540	1091	1449
24. Raichur	10	1261	304	957
25. Ramanagara	4	1081	510	571
26. Shimoga	10	2081	877	1204
27. Tumkur	14	3559	1342	2217
28. Udupi	6	1112	293	819
29. Uttara Kannada	8	1575	341	1234
30. Yadagiri	5	679	158	521

Source: Department of Technical Education.

**B.ED TRAINING COLLEGES**

(Numbers)

Year/District	Institu-tions	Enrolment				Teachers
		Total	Female	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11	409	26358	15009	4651	1688	2903
2011-12	385	29261	16837	4712	1523	2775
2012-13	361	30853	17920	4818	1816	2717
<b>2012-13</b>						
1. Bagalkote	10	949	570	122	23	89
2. Bangalore	40	2804	1568	378	63	245
3. Bangalore (R)	4	92	58	11	2	32
4. Belgaum	24	2327	1328	211	82	212
5. Bellary	10	959	585	167	103	78
6. Bidar	31	2735	1735	180	100	210
7. Bijapur	16	1522	782	258	31	126
8. Chamarajnar	2	200	133	74	18	15
9. Chikkaballapura	5	436	229	76	63	36
10. Chikmagalur	5	471	327	87	24	41
11. Chitradurga	13	1154	606	231	197	118
12. D. Kannada	14	1039	938	80	43	113
13. Davangere	14	1172	554	195	123	115
14. Dharwad	12	1174	701	206	112	104
15. Gadag	9	836	477	106	55	77
16. Gulbarga	29	2810	1486	509	68	173
17. Hassan	9	890	418	185	19	68
18. Haveri	8	589	368	73	38	66
19. Kodagu	1	93	64	18	2	6
20. Kolar	14	640	354	152	11	99
21. Koppal	6	600	331	54	42	40
22. Mandya	10	947	622	110	11	75
23. Mysore	15	1357	894	339	128	112
24. Raichur	8	686	357	152	104	63
25. Ramanagara	5	454	149	305	110	39
26. Shimoga	13	953	658	134	33	106
27. Tumkur	17	1475	876	204	83	133
28. Udupi	2	176	158	13	9	17
29. Uttara Kannada	7	627	237	36	15	46
30. Yadagiri	8	686	357	152	104	63

Note: Col.No. 2 Includes Govt. Aided and Un-aided colleges

Source: State Educational Research & Training Centre.

**MASS EDUCATION AS PER 2012-13**

<b>District</b>	<b>No. of Persons made literate under state literacy programme in backward taluks as per Dr.Nanjundappa report</b>	<b>No. of neo-literates provided vocational training programme under general category</b>	<b>(Special component programme) No. of neoliterates provided vocational training</b>	<b>(Tribal Subplan) No. of neoliterates provided vocational training</b>	<b>No. of Persons enrolled for learning under Saakshar Bharath Programme including (SCP &amp; TSP)</b>	<b>No. of Rural Youth provided vocational Training in Vidhyapeethas</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>20285</b>	<b>5740</b>	<b>3620</b>	<b>1680</b>	<b>998156</b>	<b>731</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>20962</b>	<b>5540</b>	<b>3260</b>	<b>1560</b>	<b>828938</b>	<b>796</b>
<b>2013-14</b>						
1. Bagalkote	0	420	160	60	64985	0
2. Bangalore	0	40	40	0	0	73
3. Bangalore (R)	0	160	100	20	29290	0
4. Belgaum	0	740	200	120	156290	0
5. Bellary	0	120	100	60	0	67
6. Bidar	0	400	180	80	57300	67
7. Bijapur	0	200	100	40	76270	0
8. Chamarajnaragar	0	20	200	120	0	0
9. Chikkaballapura	0	140	60	20	0	72
10. Chikmagalur	2500	0	0	0	0	0
11. Chitradurga	0	100	140	120	0	78
12. D. Kannada	0	0	60	40	0	0
13. Davangere	5650	80	80	80	0	0
14. Dharwad	5200	0	120	0	0	0
15. Gadag	0	120	180	80	26904	0
16. Gulbarga	0	340	180	60	100000	0
17. Hassan	4686	60	40	20	0	44
18. Haveri	0	60	120	40	47349	73
19. Kodagu	0	0	0	60	0	0
20. Kolar	0	100	100	40	0	0
21. Koppal	0	120	120	40	52200	0
22. Mandya	0	440	140	20	57890	137
23. Mysore	0	400	160	80	0	75
24. Raichur	0	540	160	60	64380	0
25. Ramanagara	0	100	60	0	0	0
26. Shimoga	1523	40	100	40	0	35
27. Tumkur	0	740	220	200	96080	0
28. Udipi	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Uttara Kannada	1403	0	60	20	0	75
30. Yadagiri	0	60	80	40	0	0

Source: Directorate of Mass Education.

**No. of CERTIFIED BALAMANDIRA SCHOOLS**

(Numbers)

Year/District	Institutions	Enrolment			Teachers
		Total	Boys	Girls	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1854</b>	<b>1092</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2180</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2377</b>	<b>1344</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>2013-14</b>					
1. Bagalkote	2	103	49	54	NA
2. Bangalore	4	428	323	105	NA
3. Bangalore (R)	0	0	0	0	NA
4. Belgaum	3	88	55	33	NA
5. Bellary	3	161	120	41	NA
6. Bidar	2	106	67	39	NA
7. Bijapur	3	169	139	30	NA
8. Chamarajnagar	2	7	0	7	NA
9. Chikkaballapura	1	0	0	0	NA
10. Chikmagalur	1	16	16	0	NA
11. Chitradurga	1	55	55	0	NA
12. D. Kannada	1	8	8	0	NA
13. Davangere	2	76	26	50	NA
14. Dharwad	3	180	41	139	NA
15. Gadag	2	86	45	41	NA
16. Gulbarga	3	138	48	90	NA
17. Hassan	2	116	61	55	NA
18. Haveri	2	40	21	19	NA
19. Kodagu	2	44	27	17	NA
20. Kolar	2	36	28	8	NA
21. Koppal	2	75	45	30	NA
22. Mandya	2	77	29	48	NA
23. Mysore	2	108	20	88	NA
24. Raichur	2	65	46	19	NA
25. Ramanagara	1	0	0	0	NA
26. Shimoga	1	52	52	0	NA
27. Tumkur	1	36	0	36	NA
28. Udupi	1	17	0	17	NA
29. Uttara Kannada	2	61	23	38	NA
30. Yadagiri	1	29	0	29	NA

**Source: Department of Woman and child Development.**

**NA = Not Available**